

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. ED. MUND YATES.

PRINCE FERDINAND THE QUEEN'S GUEST—
PRINCE WILLIAM—THE VICEROY OF INDIA—

NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION—
WORLD'S FAIR—EXPENSES OF
JUDGES OF ASSIZE.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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London, June 13.—Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, arrived at Balmoral on Monday morning and remained the guest of the Queen at the castle until Wednesday morning, when he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he stayed until Thursday afternoon, when he returned to town. Prince Ferdinand was taken for a drive through the Balmoral and Ballinloch domains on Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday tried his hand at salmon fishing in the Dee. He was very anxious to shoot deer, and was much disappointed at finding that he had come to Scotland about ten weeks too soon. The Queen's marked interest in Ferdinand is due to the fact that he is a son of Prince Augustus, of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, a cousin and intimate friend of the Prince Consort.

THE QUEEN SEES A CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE.
When the Queen was driving on Tuesday the other day from Balmoral to Broomieburn and the New Mar Lodge, her carriage met Prince's circus, which was proceeding along the high-road on the way from Broomieburn to Balmoral. The result of this encounter was that the Queen was commanded to give a performance at Balmoral, which accordingly took place last Tuesday afternoon in one of the grass parks near the castle, on the south bank of the Dee. The Queen and Royal family, Prince Ferdinand and the members of the household in waiting were present, and also a large number of servants, ladies, and gentlemen. The Queen and the Princesses watched the performance from an open carriage, and remained on the ground for two hours. Her Majesty expressed herself as having been very well pleased.

HER MAJESTY AS A MATCH-MAKER.
The Duke of York is staying at Balmoral for ten days on a visit to the Queen and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, elder daughter of Prince and Princess Christian, has been invited by Her Majesty to meet him there. It is believed in court circles that the Queen is much in favor of a marriage between the cousins.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO VISIT THE QUEEN.
The German Emperor is coming from Corves for the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta, which he was prevented from attending last year, and the visit is to be strictly private. The Emperor will live on board of his large yacht *Hoffenloer* during his stay in the Solent, which will extend over five or six days, and is to maintain the strictest incognito. Of course, Emperor William will visit the Queen at Osborne, and will no doubt dine once or twice at the palace. But he is not coming to England as Her Majesty's guest.

WORK OF THE MINISTER IN ATTENDANCE.
Lord Cross terminated an unusually long term of duty as Minister in Attendance on the Queen at Balmoral on Sunday afternoon, when he left the castle for London, and came south by the special Queen's messenger train from Balmoral. He arrived in town at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Lord Cross has been engaged during his stay at Balmoral in arranging a variety of matters connected with private estates and other personal property.

THE LORD MAYOR AND PRINCE FERDINAND.
The dejeuner which the Lord Mayor gave last week to the Prince of Bulgaria was a festive happy, though hastily conceived, and was in every sense a great success. The Prince expressed himself delighted with the reception and promised to send the Lady Mayress some photographic views in Bulgaria as a souvenir of his visit to the city. His country is hardly better known here than it is in London, and few are aware of its lovely scenery or antiquarian beauties.

THE PLACE OF VICEROY OF INDIA.
It will not be long, in all probability, before the resignation of the Viceroy of India is announced. It has long been stated on good authority that Lord Lansdowne would make way most probably for Lord George Hamilton before the general election, came on, and from all I hear this report is likely to receive official confirmation within a few weeks from the present date.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION.
The Irish National League convention held in Bradford the other day was a most harmonious and gay, and the harmony was gained by excluding all party politics, which, with a Unionist majority at the general election would be the death-blow of the Home Rule conspiracy, a Gladstonian majority would settle nothing. Home Rule might have been carried with a rush in 1886, if Mr. Gladstone had not been too patriotic to make terms with his principal opponents. They believe that it might be carried even now, if he would lay his scheme plainly and fully before the country at once; but they recognize clearly that it is not to be done at a subsequent election, and Mr. Gladstone has left the Commons, its chance of ever passing is remote. Hence the gloom that has settled upon the Irish benches.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.
Sir Henry Trueman Wood will sail from Liverpool to-morrow in the City of Chester for Chicago, where he will remain about three weeks. He desires an increase in the allotment of space made to Great Britain in some of the buildings, and as Jonathan appears more fully appreciative of John Bull's co-operation than of that of any other Power, he will probably obtain it. Already, however, it may be admitted that we have received admirable proposals in all the main buildings into which the big show is cut up. It seems, therefore, to be a great thing that all exhibitors should have the full sympathy of the Government and of the Imperial Court. No other European Power is supposed to be pushing its interests or to be very zealous about the matter. The upper ten on our own country seems to be lukewarm, but the great traders all over the Kingdom are very much in earnest this time. Meanwhile our Royal Commission works admirably and with perfect harmony.

BISHOP SMYTHIES'S LABORS IN AFRICA.
Bishop Smythies is again in England, looking very ill, having utterly worn himself out by immense walks of between forty and fifty hundred miles, and is anxious to secure the establishment of a Bishopric in Nyasaland, where a large tract of land adjacent to the lake has now become a British protectorate. The Bishop is not only a very ardent churchman, but no mean statesman, and Lord Salisbury is known to attach great weight to his opinion on the questions at issue between England and Germany in Africa.

EXPENSES OF THE JUDGES OF ASSIZE.
The figures in the return respecting the expenses of judges of assize which have been laid before Parliament are rather startling. Judges get £7,100 a day each as allowance when on circuit. Last year the total amount of their allowances was £29,292,104, in addition to which the railway fares of their lordships ran away with £173 and the expenses of their clerks came to £278. Judges' marshals receive 2 guineas each per day when on circuit and their allowances reached a total of £2,583. There was also the sum of £4,140 for the subsistence and travelling expenses of the officers of assize. The total cost of the circuits was about £10,500, exclusive of any salaries.

THE CHANGED FEELING IN TIPPERARY.
It is pleasant to be able to record another sign in token of the great change which has taken place in Tipperary. A few days ago Colonel Gaddell, R. M., was presented with a testimonial on leaving the district, and only last week Colonel Mervick, of the 15th Hussars, and his aide-de-camp were presented with very pretty souvenirs by the sporting farmers of this political county to mark their sense of the efforts they had made, not unsuccessfully, to show sport with the regimental pack of harriers.

A FINE ESTATE OFFERED FOR SALE.
The late Beresford Hope's Hedgesbury estate in Kent was offered for sale last week by Messrs. Lumley, but did not change hands, the highest bid being only £145,000 and the property was bought in at £200,000. The gardens, grounds, and park are beautiful and the Hedgesbury woods which extend over upward of 2,000 acres are a charming feature; but the house, although very well arranged and most comfortable, is an exceedingly ugly mansion having been built by additions of the late owner which included a church with a

should be nominated would be knifed by the friends of the other.

And now that is all off. Should Hill be nominated Fairchild and Grace and Ellery Anderson and Coudert would just take off their coats and go in for him, and if Cleveland should be the candidate Croker and Sheehan and all the Tammany crowd would proceed to squeeze the saloon men, divekeepers and gamblers in behalf of the Prophet of Reform. Colonel Waterston's forcible figure, "marching through a slaughter-house to an open grave," is deprived of all its force. Nominate either of New-York's favorite sons, and the Snappers and Anti-Snappers will rise up and howl themselves red in the face in a grand outburst of enthusiasm. Nobody carries a knife. Both sides are preparing laurel wreaths and bouquets and engaging brass bands to crown the victor and celebrate the victory. The air is full of harmony and enthusiasm, forgetfulness of differences, loyalty to the old party, the memory of Andrew Jackson and the smell of victuals and drink. It's a general high-daddy all round. No slaughter-house, no knives, no open grave. The situation is utterly beautiful. The convention will take notice that it can nominate either Cleveland or Hill. Either will take the stump for the other, and Snappers and Anti-Snappers will forget everything in their loyalty to the party and go tumbling over each other in support of the candidate.

And yet there are several Anti-Snappers who say with great earnestness that it would be impossible to elect Hill, while all the leaders of the Snappers say the nomination of Cleveland would be suicidal. But not a man-Jack of them on either side has a knife in his boot or up his sleeve or anywhere on his person. Nothing more deadly than a toothpick. But State Committee men and political leaders may stay at home and use their toothpicks. In that way the toothpick might be as dangerous as a knife in the sleeve.

FOREIGN WOMEN AND THE FAIR.

The interview with Mrs. Potter Palmer in yesterday's *TRIBUNE* shows that American women must work hard to surpass their European sisters in enthusiasm for the World's Fair. Many months ago imposing lists were printed of the unique exhibits of lace, embroideries, sculptures and cathedral-carvings to be contributed by foreign women. Now Mrs. Palmer reports an astonishing activity among queens, princesses and grand duchesses, akin to that they might display in their own local shows. European Prime Ministers at the outset threw cold water on the project to interest European women; but Mrs. Palmer's catalogue indicates that not to belong to a Woman's World's Fair Committee in Europe now really argues a position of inferiority. In England, for instance, Queen Victoria is the patroness. In France, the first foreign country to appoint a woman's committee, Mme. Carnot will depart from her usual custom and act as "President of Honor." In Russia the Empress herself has named a committee of three members; the Queens of Italy and Belgium have pledged their personal interest and superintendence, and other women of high rank and individual prestige are equally zealous. Certainly, if their influence counts for anything—and in Europe great names are potent—the foreign women's exhibit at Chicago will alone be worth journeying to see.

To improve to the full the Fair's opportunities foreign women should be pressed to visit it themselves. The prominent part played by the sex at Chicago is really unprecedented in the history of National shows, and is typical in a high degree of that truest civilization which comprehends cordial recognition of women's claims and achievements. In the Woman's Building, covering over an acre of ground and designed and decorated by women, they would discover a startling departure from the mediæval theory concerning woman's place in society, still practically operative in more than one European country. The woman's conferences and congresses would give them new ideas of their own powers and opportunities; and American women themselves would certainly be the last to slight the advantage or underestimate the courtesy of such association. As the Chicago ladies have formally agreed to stay at home during the summer of 1893 to entertain distinguished visitors, their foreign guests would not lack attention; and Mrs. Palmer will have scored another signal success if she prevails on European women to adorn the Fair with their presence.

The Mayor of Titusville and the chairman of the Relief Committee have made a frank statement regarding the condition of things in that afflicted city. There, they say, no need of clothing, food or other supplies, but the destruction of property by fire and flood amounted to over \$1,000,000, most of this loss falling upon the poor and the laboring people. There is need of money to repair this great damage, and yet the suffering people upon their feet again. The people of Titusville have displayed courage and an excellent spirit, and their efforts to help themselves will not doubt be warmly seconded by residents of towns and cities which have escaped such a disastrous visitation.

March 12, 1888, and June 13, 1892, ought to go down in history as samples of what this climate can do and this people can stand.

One week from to-day the quadrennial Democratic circus will open in Chicago. Unless all signs fail, it will prove both interesting and diverting, and will make a handsome contribution to the gayety of nations.

In President Harrison's few remarks to newspaper men after the nomination, sentences occur which place in strong light his title to public confidence.

I claim no other credit than that of having at tempted, without sparing myself as to labor, to discharge public duties conscientiously. I cannot express my Democratic friends to think I have been on right lines always, and yet it has been gratifying to me to know that many things have secured the approval of my political opponents. I have been filled with the thought that this country was coming to an epoch when the flag and the things that it symbolizes will be on a still higher plane than now, and when our influence among the powers of the earth will be enlarged wisely and yet energetically. I have a sincere love for all our people. I exclude no section. I take love in my affection and respect all the States, and all our people. In entering upon this campaign I shall do without malice toward any one. I have asked of all my political friends to perform of me an epoch when I have felt great regret that I was unable to find a suitable place for every deserving friend, but have in the end decided to place Mr. Cleveland in the position to which I have felt it my duty to place him.

These are not the utterances of a tricky and shifty politician nor of a cold and clammy selfishness, but of a sincere devotion to duty which compels the President to put behind him thoughts of personal advantage or favor in his efforts for the Nation's welfare. It lifts a party in the estimation of friends and foes to find that it manfully appreciates and rewards such devotion to duty.

The man who "wants to know if this is hot enough for you" escaped from Bloomingdale early yesterday morning. Citizens who happen to encounter him are requested to turn him over to the police instead of shooting him on the spot.

A typographical slip in a "Louisville Courier-Journal" double-headed political article, makes the writer speak of "the many-fountain hells of Hellas," where he doubtless intended to say "hills of Hellas." Whereat "The Sun" quite properly inquires, "How many hills are there in Hellas and how many fountains in each hill?"

will be saying through its representatives next week. He sees only one way of escape—Hill. Others see only one way of escape—Cleveland. Some of the shrewdest of the Democratic managers see only one way of escape—Gorman. They all agree that there is only one way of escape, namely, the way which their strongest man must provide.

Who is their strongest man? That is the question which they are going try to decide. All of them admit that this is no time for mistakes. There is no margin to draw on for consolation. They confess that they have just one chance to defeat the wise, able, patriotic, faithful servant of the people in the White House. They hope that their very best man may be able to do it. They know and declare that nobody else can. Probably the Democrats have a best man, and perhaps they will discover and nominate him. But even if they are so fortunate the people will weigh him by the Republican standard and find him wanting.

HOT WEATHER MORALS.

So sudden a burst of excessive heat as has overwhelmed New-York, and apparently the whole country as well, causes intense discomfort and fierce discontent with the uncertainties of the climate. Americans are philosophical and sensible in the main, but they always appear at a disadvantage in hot weather. They are invariably unprepared for high temperatures, and there is a wanton waste of nervous energy when they are taken by surprise. The climate in the northern half of this hemisphere is remarkable for its variable character, but extreme heat is not one of the uncertainties. Every year there are a few very warm days in June, at least two weeks of very hot weather in July, many oppressive, sultry days in August, and ordinarily a brief interval of heat in September. If there be anything at all certain about the climate, it is the recurrence of extreme heat during the summer months. But experience apparently teaches our people very little. Every year they are thrown into a state of demoralization by the approach of hot weather, and seem to be utterly at a loss to know how to conduct themselves when the mercury is mounting upward.

A more rational cause involves a timely acceptance of the fact that a good deal of hot weather is to be expected every season, and the adoption of habits of life and variations of diet which are uniformly practised in tropical countries. The temperature is never higher at the Equator than it is in New-York on extreme days, but there is less adaptability shown here than there in adjusting body, mind and temper to it. In tropical countries business is transacted mainly during the forenoon, and the hours from 12 to 3 are passed as quietly as possible. It is of course impossible in our cities to close banks, shops and offices during those hours on very hot days, as is done in the tropics; but it is not wholly impracticable for many classes of business men to remain under cover and to do the lightest portion of their day's labor at that time. The plain requirement of common-sense is that as much as possible of the outdoor running and of the most laborious work should be done during the cooler hours of the forenoon. Very few make any attempt to adjust their labor to the conditions of the temperature. During the hottest hours yesterday crowds of men were to be seen rushing about the streets, steaming at every pore and displaying as much energy of mind and body as though it was midwinter, and it was necessary for them to keep themselves warm by incessant activity. Those crowds would have been materially lessened, and the discomfort experienced would have been greatly reduced, if business men had had the presence of mind to reappropriate the work of the day to hours when it could have been done under the most favorable conditions.

It cannot be denied that Americans know how to dress for hot weather. The first hot days in June may overtake careless and procrustean suits before the light summer suit has been provided, the stock of their underwear and foot gear replenished; but the first warning is heeded, and the remainder of the heated term finds the crowds in Broadway more suitably dressed than the throngs in tropical cities, where black is almost invariably the prevailing color in men's costumes. But the summer diet of Americans is less sensibly managed than their dress. A roll and a cup of coffee suffice for an early breakfast in the tropics; at noon there is a light meal with a salad as the chief attraction; and it is not until the heat of the day is over that meat is eaten, and even then sparingly. An American's preparation for a hot day is not very different from his winter breakfast. He eats as heartily at half-past 7 in June as he does in December; and his mid-day lunch, instead of being of the lightest character, is a substantial meal. If he dresses so as to keep as cool as the circumstances will allow him to do, he increases unnecessarily his discomfort by his unseasonable midwinter diet.

What is more important than anything else in hot weather is an equable temper. The warmest day of the season can always be rendered tolerable if a tranquil mind can be retained. The chief sufferers from heat are the people who make the most noise about it, fretting and growling over it as if it were a private affliction too grievous to be borne, fanning themselves violently in street-car or house-porch, denouncing with red, angry faces the horrors of the "worst climate on the planet," and allowing neither themselves nor their neighbors a moment's peace. "Let your moderation be known unto all men," is a midsummer text with much saving grace. If one cannot do anything else on such a day as yesterday, he can "commune with his own heart and be still"; and that is perhaps the best hot-weather moral.

ALL HARMONY, NO KNIVES.
"Knives? Bless your soul, no. The men who say we have knives in our boots or up our sleeves or anywhere else about our persons are wild. They are talking through their hats. There's not a mother's son of us carrying anything sharper than a toothpick. Knives for Grover Cleveland! Perish the thought! He's an egotist, a mischief-maker, a thugvump and a self-made chump, and his nomination, if it were possible, which it is not, would be suicidal, but if he were the candidate we should never think of knifing him. Why no. Of course not. Why should we?" This is the answer of the regular Tammany-Hill Democratic State Committee when questioned individually and separately by the representatives of "The New-York World" as to whether there was any truth in the report that Cleveland if nominated would not receive the earnest and enthusiastic support of the Democratic State organization. They all say with one accord that they will work for whoever is nominated at Chicago. So that seems settled. The Anti-Snappers having already committed themselves to the support of the nominee whoever he may be, there should now be no reason for leading in a dark horse. Messrs. Cleveland and Hill have been all along the only conspicuous candidates in the field. The only reason advanced for not choosing between them has been that the feeling is so bitter between their supporters as to make it likely that whichever

ous meetings of local Republican clubs, whose interest in politics and zeal for Republican success do not seem to be at all diminished even by such a sweltering day as yesterday. The campaign has opened most auspiciously. It opened in New-York, in fact, as soon as the chairman's gavel fell for the last time in Minneapolis.

The Legislature of Rhode Island is about to meet for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. There is scarcely the least doubt as to what the result of the election will be. The recent campaign in "little Rhode" was fought largely upon this question, and at that time it was generally felt that Republican success would mean the return of the Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich to the Senate. The situation has not changed. Senator Aldrich has no rivals in his party for the office and the honor which he has fully and fairly earned. Mr. Aldrich has made an enviable name for himself as a student of economics and a defender of the Protective Tariff. He is too valuable a man to be spared from the place in which his career has been as useful as it has been brilliant.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN WANT.

It is now generally conceded that the renomination of the President was largely due to the influence of the business interests of the country. Mr. Depew has expressed this opinion, and as the recognized Harrison leader in the convention his judgment may be accepted as conclusive. A large majority of the delegates were uninstructed, and were influenced by the private dispatches which they received from the business centres of the country. These dispatches favored the renomination of the President, and were most effective in producing the result.

The same force which impelled dazed and questioning delegates to cast their ballots at Minneapolis for Harrison will inevitably influence voters at large in November. There is a general agreement among business men that their interests will be promoted by the continuance of a safe and successful Republican Administration. Prudent men discern clearly the disturbance which would be produced in the business world by the election of a Democratic President and the control of both houses of Congress by the party of tariff agitation and free coinage. A long period of uncertainty would follow, during which business men would not know where they were standing or what might be coming. Tariff revision, whether it is attempted by Republicans or Democrats, is dreaded by business men, since it is always a protracted process, the results of which can never be accurately forecast. During the transition period general business stagnates and languishes, and every important mercantile interest is relieved when it is brought to an end. The success of the Democratic party in November would involve the resumption of tariff agitation and the unsettling of all the prevailing conditions of trade. The conservative opinion of the business elements of the country is against the premature reopening of the tariff controversy in Congress. Under a Republican Administration and with a Republican Congress they have the assurance that the Tariff Act will stand, and that the orderly course of business will not be interrupted.

What practical men perceive is the fact that the McKinley Act is operating on the whole very differently from what Democratic opponents anticipated, and more satisfactorily than its Republican advocates ventured to predict two years ago. It has exerted a stimulating effect upon all productive interests, has maintained a high level of wages, and so far from increasing prices for the consumer has in many instances reduced them. With the reciprocity clause it has enlarged the foreign demand for American breadstuffs and manufactures, and at the same time has not increased the cost of imported food products. Many classes of business men, who were not convinced at the outset that the McKinley Act was either necessary or expedient, now admit that their prejudices were not justified. On every side in business circles there is a strong preference shown for allowing the act to remain in operation long enough to be practically tested. The influence of all conservative business men will be powerfully exerted during the next five months to prevent the unsettling effects of a Democratic victory for so-called tariff reform. The Republican party will profit heavily by this influence. As it was strong enough to secure the President's renomination at Minneapolis, it promises already to be sufficient to secure his re-election.

DEMOCRATIC CONFESSIONS.

On his way to the train, which has since delivered him safely in New-York, the Lieutenant-Governor imparted his views of the political situation to a correspondent of "The New-York World." Mr. Sheehan is not a babe and suckling, but some timely and important truths have nevertheless been revealed to him. He is not our ideal of a statesman, but in some of his opinions we perfectly coincide. Listen to him:

Mr. Cleveland cannot be nominated. If he were nominated he could not be elected. The action of the Minneapolis Convention settled that point. Harrison defeated Cleveland four years ago. He is no weaker now than he was then. He is stronger. He has given his party everything it wanted. He has made one of the best Presidents that the Republican party has given us. The Democracy must put up its strongest men to defeat Harrison and Reid. Senator Hill is the strongest candidate who could be presented at Chicago, and he will be the nominee.

Mr. Sheehan is a great deal surer than we are that Mr. Cleveland cannot be nominated and that Senator Hill can and will be. As a prophet he may have his limitations, but the foregoing paragraph shows that he is a good reporter. The event may prove him to be anything but an expert in the field of conjecture, but he knows a fact when he sees it. "Harrison is not weaker than he was four years ago; he is stronger." "He has given his party everything it wanted," that is to say, a wise, courageous, efficient Republican Administration. "He has made one of the best Presidents that the Republican party has given us." "The Democracy must put up its strongest men." They will be defeated, but the necessity of putting them up is obvious.

Now the Lieutenant-Governor says these things in the interest of his preceptor and patron, Senator Hill; says them because he thinks that "the logic of the situation" which such facts create requires the nomination of Hill at Chicago next week. If he were the only Democrat who perceived and acknowledged the strength of the Republican position, or if the conclusion which he draws were drawn by everybody, though the facts would remain the same, they would be less impressive. But the truth is that all Democrats agree that their adversaries have made the best possible choice of a leader and differ only as to the most hopeful means of winning a hard fight. The adherents of every Democratic candidate are declaring that he must be chosen because he is the only man who can prevail against the record and character of the Republican nominee. All the workers and talkers at Chicago will make the same plea. That will be the beginning and end of their arguments. Mr. Sheehan merely says now what his whole party

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